



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

- LIABILITY OF RAILROAD COMPANIES FOR NEGLIGENTLY CAUSED FIRES.** *Anon.* An exhaustive discussion of the question, supported by numerous citations and including an extended discussion of proximate cause. 13 Dick. L. Rev. 33.
- MARITIME SALVAGE AND CHARTERED FREIGHT.** *M. A. Rundell.* A clear outline of the law on the subject. 24 L. Quar. Rev. 385.
- RATE REGULATION AS AFFECTED BY THE DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENTAL POWERS IN THE CONSTITUTIONS.** *Robert P. Reeder.* Contending that the grant of powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission is unconstitutional. 57 U. P. L. Rev. 59.
- REASON AND CONSCIENCE IN SIXTEENTH-CENTURY JURISPRUDENCE.** *Paul Vinogradoff.* Discussing the influence of the Canon Law, the importance of "Doctor and Student," and tracing the growth of equity. 24 L. Quar. Rev. 373.
- REGULATION OF RATES TO BE CHARGED BY PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS.**—  
I. Miscellaneous Enterprises affected with a Public Interest. II. Railroad Companies. *O. H. Myrick.* A summary of the decisions on the questions involved. 67 Cent. L. J. 299, 317.
- REVOCAION OF TREATY PRIVILEGES TO ALIEN-SUBJECTS, THE.** *Thomas Hodgkins.* Showing the peculiar situation as to treaties as regards United States rights in Canadian fisheries. 44 Can. L. J. 633.
- SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW AND THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT THERETO.** *Charles E. Littlefield.* 40 Chi. Leg. N. 373.
- SOME ASPECTS OF THE LAW OF FOREIGN JUDGMENTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DEFAULT JUDGMENTS OF ENGLISH AND COLONIAL COURTS INTER SE.** *C. C. McCaul.* 24 L. Quar. Rev. 412.
- SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF STATE LAW BY STATE COURTS, THE.** *Henry Schofield.* Arguing that by the Fourteenth Amendment the Supreme Court of the United States has power to review the decisions of state courts on state laws. 3 Ill. L. Rev. 195.
- THEORY OF A PLEADING, THE.** *Clarke Butler Whittier.* Showing that a complaint must proceed on a definite theory. 8 Colum. L. Rev. 523.
- TWO PROBLEMS IN LEGAL HISTORY.** *W. C. Bolland.* Showing when courts recognized qualifications of barristers to appear before them, and origin of the name barrister. 24 L. Quar. Rev. 392.

## II. BOOK REVIEWS.

**THE VICTORIAN CHANCELLORS.** By J. B. Atlay. In two volumes. Vol. II. London: Smith Ellis and Company; Boston: Little, Brown and Company; 1908. pp. xi, 476. 8vo.

The second volume of "The Victorian Chancellors" more than fulfils the promise of the first. See 20 HARV. L. REV. 249. Though perhaps none of the Chancellors whose biographies form the second volume—St. Leonards, Cranworth, Chelmsford, Campbell, Westbury, Cairns, Hatherley, Selborne, Halsbury, and Herschell,—with the possible exceptions of Campbell and Westbury, are as vital human figures as Lyndhurst and Brougham, the interest never for a moment flags. Mr. Atlay possesses what are not always gifts of biographers—a sense of proportion, discrimination, appreciation, and good English style. When to these are added industry, careful research, interest and sympathy, the result is a book that will justly take a high rank among legal biographies.

Mr. Atlay has used, and acknowledges the use of, all the biographies that have been published of the several chancellors. In addition he had access to the correspondence of St. Leonards, and a manuscript autobiography of Chelmsford.

After reading Mr. Atlay's biographies one feels almost a personal acquaintance with the holders of the Great Seal. The erudition of St. Leonards, the good sense and gentle character of Cranworth, the brilliant advocacy and attractive personality of Chelmsford, the power and assertiveness of Campbell, the learning, brilliancy, and instability of Westbury, the political ability and high legal attainments of Cairns, the painstaking care and loyal service of Hatherley, the political and moral integrity and strength of Selborne, all stand forth clearly.

All men of distinction are the subjects or authors of countless anecdotes and

of pithy and brilliant sayings. The Victorian Chancellors are not exceptions and Mr. Atlay has made most happy selections.

An example of Campbell at his best is shown in his estimate of Cranworth: "The new Ministry is formed, and Cranworth is Chancellor. His life must some day be written, and I should delight to do justice to his unsullied honour, his warmth of heart, his intuitive rectitude of feeling, his legal acquirements, his patient industry, and his devoted desire to do his duty." p. 53.

How different a picture do we get of Campbell from the one we have after reading his lives of Lyndhurst and of Brougham; and how well Cranworth has been pictured.

The brilliant wit and caustic tongue of Westbury, though not exercised in bitterness as it often was, is shown in the report of his talk with Sir William Erls after his retirement from the Chief Justiceship of the Pleas. "My dear fellow, why do you not attend the Privy Council?" "Oh, because I am old and deaf and stupid." "But that's no reason at all, for I am old, and Williams is deaf, and Colonsay is stupid, and yet we make an excellent Court of Appeal."

Extracts and selections might be multiplied. But it should suffice to say that the book is one which is well worth possessing.

S. H. E. F.

PROBLEMS OF CITY GOVERNMENT. By L. S. Rowe. New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1908. pp. 358.

The title of this volume affords but little clue to its contents, for the book does not contain any systematic presentation of contemporary municipal problems. On the contrary it is a collection of essays which deal in a more or less elementary way with municipal history, urban sociology, the law of municipal corporations, the framework of city government, and the relation of the municipality to public utilities. These various essays, while somewhat related to one another in matter and method, have apparently been written at different times, and are very uneven in quality and thoroughness.

Two initial chapters sketch in outline the history of municipal development from earliest times to the present day, adding little or nothing to what is already accessible, in convenient form, to the ordinary student of political science. A short general discussion of "The Nature of the Municipal Problem" follows; then come chapters dealing with the social and political consequences of city growth. In his analysis of the legal powers of the municipality, which forms the next topic, the author considers the rules relating to the interpretation of municipal powers, dealing particularly with the scope and limitations of the police power in American cities. The general lines which the courts have followed when called upon to determine the validity of city ordinances are very clearly set forth; likewise the limits within which the municipal authorities may regulate the operations and charges of public service corporations. In this part of the book the discussion is lucid, well arranged, and amply provided with citations to unquestionable authorities in the form of leading cases.

A chapter on "The Organization of the Modern Municipality" is devoted mainly to a criticism of the doctrine of "division of powers" as applied to the framework of city government in the United States, and a plea for greater simplicity in civic organization. Towards the system of government by commission Professor Rowe is inclined to look very hopefully; but in a subsequent discussion of American democratic ideals the desirability of concentrating greater powers in the hands of the mayor is emphasized. This, the author believes, is an almost indispensable preliminary to efficient municipal administration and should be insisted upon even though the policy may contravene the ordinary layman's views of what constitutes democracy in local government. Greater concentration of power and responsibility, less faith in political shibboleths, less manifestation of makeshift compromises in the framework of city government: these are the things for which the writer pleads vigorously and with sound judgment.

Somewhat less than one half the whole volume is devoted to the questions of